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THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1916.

A Line o' Cheer Each Day o' the Year.

By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

First printing of an original poem, written daily
for The Washington Herald.

EMULATION.

I have no wish my neighbor to outshine
In fancy living or in raiment fine,
But if some good arise and he pursue it,
I must confess I'd like to beat him to it,
And prove myself in deed as well as letter,
As good as he, if not a wee bit better.

(Copyright, 1914.)

The boy with the Christmas horn, who used
to be the prize nuisance, has grown up now and
rides in an automobile.

It begins to look as though Carranza has
more reason than the United States to view
with concern the gathering storm in Mexico.

The price of a ride in a roller chair at At-
lantic City has gone up. If it were made pro-
hibitive lots of the visitors to that resort would
be better off.

Never before have so few of the people of
Washington witnessed a monster parade in
Pennsylvania avenue. The answer is that they
couldn't watch themselves go by.

Mr. Taft has a very definite idea as to the
location of the danger against which the United
States must prepare and being a private citizen
he is not bound to keep it to himself.

When Washington's preparedness parade is
shown on the screens the hero of the occasion
is very likely to be mistaken for a culprit, owing
to the imposing appearance of his escort.

More members of the fair sex fainted on
the side lines than in the parade yesterday,
and there was no reason to hesitate because plenty
of stalwart arms and comfortable automobiles
were waiting to rescue them.

It's too bad the city was not crowded yester-
day with visitors from all over the country, so
that they might have feasted their eyes on
Washington's girls in the parade. Certainly they
would have been compelled to admit that the
other cities are completely out of it as com-
petitors.

Having passed up the Democratic conven-
tion—where a well-oiled steam roller threatened
him—in order to sit on the lid here and try to
spoil the preparedness parade, Representative
Warren Worth Bailey must have contemplated
with chagrin the magnificent turnout of yester-
day.

The naming of a special board of high rank-
ing officers of the army, to ascertain whether
Gen. Wood's medal of honor can be taken
from him by a rereading of the law represents
very nearly the sum total of the efforts of one
member of Congress and a retired army officer
in behalf of preparedness.

The New York State Association of United
Master Butchers of America has petitioned Pres-
ident Wilson to order an inquiry into the high
price of meats which it declares is unwarranted.
It would be much easier to discover why the
cost of sugar to the consumer has almost
doubled, why the domestic sugar industry has
been crippled and the government revenues from
the importation of sugar reduced many millions
of dollars all at one blow.

The German-American Alliance and the sub-
sidiary societies—Turnverein, Schuetzenverein and
Maennerchor—have begun to organize the Ger-
man-American vote for Hughes. Said one of the
leaders: "We have 2,000,000 votes, and then
again the Irish are with us, especially since the
revolt in Dublin and the Sein Fein execu-
tions." Does any one imagine that the candi-
date lives who can poll the solid vote of that
combination, or can get rid of all of it, no
matter how hard he might try?

Dr. C. J. Hexamer, president of the National
German-American Alliance said in a Flag Day
address in Philadelphia: "True Americanism,"
demands a true neutrality, solely for the de-
fense of American rights and in the best inter-
est of the United States against any aggression
from whichever side it may come. It follows
faithfully and loyally where our flag leads." Un-
less he can bring about a reform in the principles
and methods of the organization of which he is
president it would seem that his resignation will
shortly be forthcoming.

The proposal to put a plank in the Demo-
cratic platform pledging the party to a policy
of liberal treatment of the National Capital
cannot possibly be regarded seriously. Viewed
from any angle it appears as a joke. To begin
with there was no serious complaint of
unfair treatment of the Capital until the Demo-
crats won control of the House of Repre-
sentatives. And then, if we are to believe
Ben Johnson and his followers, oppression of
the taxpayers of Washington is highly pleasing
to their constituents. Altogether nothing quite
so absurd has been heard recently as the
suggestion that the Democrats will try to
make the adequate support of the Nation's Cap-
ital a party issue.

A Lesson at West Point

No reasoning person now believes that it will
be possible for Germany to make a complete
conquest of the allies, but at the time when the
Teutonic forces were winning nearly all the bat-
tles fought there were many who did not regard
such an outcome as improbable, even, and all
but the pacifists and the blind among us realized
that in the event of German subjugation of Eu-
rope, speedily the turn of the United States to
fight her or surrender would come. And even
then friends of Germany were striving on our
own soil to advance her cause and to withhold
from her foes the arms to which they were
legally entitled. Misdirected sympathy of so-
called Americans with their efforts was not lack-
ing.

The serious nature of the offenses thus com-
mitted against this country by friends of Ger-
many, and the madness, if not something worse,
of those Americans who made common cause
with them were brought vividly to mind by the
words spoken by President Wilson to the gradu-
ates of the United States Military Academy at
West Point. Speaking of Americanism and pre-
paredness to these young soldiers the President
said:

You have heard of the Monroe doctrine, gen-
tlemen. You know that we are already spiritual
partners with both continents of this hemisphere
and that America means something which is big-
ger even than the United States, and that we
stand here with the glorious power of this coun-
try ready to swing it out into the field of action
whenever liberty and independence and political
integrity are threatened anywhere in the Western
hemisphere. And we are ready—nobody has au-
thority to say to us, but I am sure of it—we
are ready to join with the other nations of the
world in seeing that the kind of justice pre-
vails everywhere that we believe in.

Suppose those friends of Germany in this
country, aided by their American allies, had suc-
ceeded in their designs and Germany had con-
quered, as she might well have conquered an
unarmed enemy; or suppose that even now she
should triumph. The President's words cannot
be misunderstood. They mean that under such
circumstances we should have to "swing out into
the field of action the glorious power of this
country," in defense of the "liberty and inde-
pendence and political integrity" of Canada. We
were not prepared to do it when Germany's cause
was being advanced in the very halls of Con-
gress, and we are not prepared to do it now, but
we must prepare to meet the great responsibil-
ities which the President referred to with pride
at West Point. The Monroe doctrine applies to
Canada, and Canada has been in peril from con-
spiracies hatched within the borders of the United
States.

While strengthening the nation that it may be
prepared to do its duty we have reason to be
thankful that Americanism has prevailed and that
our inadequate army and navy have not been called
upon for sacrifices in defense of Canada's "lib-
erty and independence and political integrity," as
the result of disloyalty on our own soil.

A Stupid Proposal.

No one will be disposed to question the truth
of the report that the proposal to place the
Democratic party on record in its platform as
favoring an amendment to the Constitution mak-
ing Federal judges ineligible for election to any
other office has been vetoed by President Wilson.
If such a project has been seriously sug-
gested by any of the leaders at St. Louis it is a
confession of disappointment—that the Republi-
cans did not stop outside the Supreme Court in
their search for the strongest candidate. What
they in blind chagrin proposed to do was simply
stupid, so if President Wilson has put his foot
down on this particular attempt to make the
Democratic platform ridiculous, it is not sur-
prising.

The people have not yet been given an oppor-
tunity to express their will concerning that plank
in the last Democratic platform which would
make Presidents ineligible for re-election. No one
may say whether they would deem it wise to
deprive the country of the services possibly of
some future Washington or Lincoln after one
term. There is good reason though to doubt
whether they would place such conditions upon
service in the Federal courts that only men with
no ambition beyond the discovery of an agree-
able field in which to finish their careers would
accept it.

All Under One Banner.

Washington never before witnessed anything
like yesterday's parade. No cause ever before
called so loudly to the people of the Capital
that they forsook everything else to respond to
it. Such a breaking of barriers and obliteration
of lines, such a merging of interest was undream-
ed of until it became a visible reality. Yesterday
Washington knew no sex, religion, politics, busi-
ness or caste. All were American, nothing more
or less, marching to give expression to a vital
national principle—prepared Americanism. Fol-
lowing the President of the United States were
the banker, the merchant, the clubman and club-
woman, the housewife, the man and woman of
business and profession.

Few besides the toddling infant and the tot-
tering octogenarian were absent. The flag was
the only symbol, and the whole city was a mov-
ing flag. There was no need of the long lines of
reviewing stands familiar on Inauguration days,
because Washington itself was marching. The
demonstration was a splendid example of pre-
paredness, because in all of its details it repre-
sented the result of the expenditure of the time
and money of the marchers themselves. The
promptness and precision and the splendid
martial effect were amazing, considering what
little opportunity there had been for anything in
the nature of drill or rehearsal.

Not only as an inspiring spectacle was the
parade a triumph, but it demonstrated an aroused
national spirit, confounding the pacifists and giv-
ing the lie to the charge that the demand for
preparedness is the creation of the munition
makers. Since practically every one had a part
in the day's program Washington can only shake
hands with itself.

A Cruel Fate, Indeed.

John M. Parker, of Louisiana, is a tempera-
mental and sentimental Democrat who was be-
guiled away from his party by the fine prom-
ises of the Progressive leaders. Nominated for
Vice President by a convention that he believed
to be honest, he now finds himself abandoned
by Mr. Roosevelt and in danger of having Mr.
Hughes made the head of his ticket. What more
cruel fate could befall a soulful Democrat than
to become the goat of a Republican family
quarrel?—New York World.

SEEN AND HEARD BY GEORGE MINER

New York, June 14.—Lying in the Hudson
river off New York City is the steam yacht
Ranger. She is a good-sized boat, handsomely
appointed and the property of Thomas W. Slo-
cum. She is now in commission and Mr. Slo-
cum sleeps aboard of her nearly every night.
He leaves his business in Thomas street, goes
out to the yacht, which has steam already up,
and as soon as he is aboard she glides down
through the harbor and bay while Mr. Slo-
cum in enjoying his dinner and cigar. If it's fair
weather, the yacht is anchored outside or in
the lower bay for the night. In the morning,
he has a swim overside and is brought com-
fortably back to town and business again.

It's quite an ideal way to live during the
summer months, but of course there is nothing
remarkable about it, as lots of wealthy New
York business men do the same thing. What
is remarkable is that in the cabin of this boat
there are some invaluable relics of American
history. Among others, there is a letter from
Paul Jones to Mr. Slocum's great-grandfather.
Also there is the identical flag that Paul Jones
flew at his masthead when he fought the famous
battle with the Serapis.

No wonder this yacht of Tom Slocum's is
called the Ranger after Jones' famous ship on
which the American flag was unfurled for the
first time and on which the American flag was
first saluted by a foreign power. That oc-
curred in a French harbor in 1776.

It seems that Mr. Slocum's great-grandfather
and Paul Jones were close friends. Hence all
these souvenirs and this sentiment.

"My great-grandfather," said Mr. Slocum, "was
a Welshman and a shipmaster. The English
kept capturing his ships until he got tired of it.
So he quit and came here and became an Ameri-
can citizen. By a singular coincidence, I hap-
pened to sail into the harbor of Newburyport,
Mass., exactly one hundred years to a day
after my ancestor first sailed in there. He was
in command of his ship and I was of mine.
But he went in under canvas and I under steam.
I suspect that my boat got in quicker and
easier and that I had enjoyed a rather more
comfortable trip than he had."

Mr. Slocum is a strong advocate of prepared-
ness and was one of the moving spirits in
getting up the monster preparedness parade
that was held in this city a month ago. He
tells me that they are still busy paying for the
bands, which were the most expensive part of
the whole affair. He is also the chairman of
the civilian committee of the naval training cruise
and is giving a great deal of time and attention
to helping the government in this undertaking.
"One of the most remarkable things about
that parade," said he, "was the way that men
who had no military training and no experi-
ence in parades learned to march in an hour or
two. They learned between Canal and Twenty-
third streets. By the time they got uptown, old
army men were amazed at the precision they
showed in keeping alignment and in wheeling.
It takes months to teach raw recruits to do that
properly. It was because these preparedness
paraders used their brains and had brains to
use. More than that, they were all in earnest
and wanted to do the best they could. It was
a matter of personal pride among intelligent
persons."

"The lesson of that preparedness parade leads
me to believe that this training cruise of one
month will do much more to teach the re-
cruits who take part in it to be sailors than
generally believed. I have heard a lot of
people say: 'What's the good of sending them
out for only a month? You can't turn a farmer
or a bank clerk or a millhand into a sailor in a
month.'"

"I believe you can make a good deal of a
sailor of him in a month if he has brains and
uses them. And that's just what will happen,
for these men who are enrolling have brains.
They wouldn't be eligible if they hadn't, and
they are going on the cruise for the special
purpose of using them."

"When it's over you will find that we have
five thousand more reserve sailors than we have
now. I know it costs the government a lot of
money to run these ships for this cruise,
but it is the cheapest kind of naval instruction
that could be given."

Everybody is coming to the front to help
boon this civilian cruise. Thousands of moving-
picture houses are flashing announcements telling
about it. Four or five special films are being
taken showing life on a battleship and just
what the recruits will do. These are to be
shown in all the moving-picture houses in the
country. In more than two thousand railroad
stations within a radius of a hundred miles of
New York the railroad companies have put up
posters and hung bundles of circulars de-
tailing the requirements.

Fifty thousand cards are given out every night
announcing the cruise by the managers of the
New York theaters. Posters are being hung
in every cigar store, drug store, hotel and res-
taurant and on at least half the newsstands.
In the reading rooms and smoking rooms on
every boat on every one of the twenty-eight
lines of passenger steamers running out of New
York bundles of circulars are kept on hand.
Every student in every Eastern college has
had a circular sent him. In all the hundreds
of Young Men's Christian Association reading
rooms literature concerning the cruise is con-
stantly kept displayed. These are only a few
things that the committee has done to make
the cruise known. If there is any one around
New York who doesn't know about it he must
be deaf, dumb or blind.

(Copyright, 1916.)

Canal Slides at an End?

Gen. Goethals predicts that landslides will
never again force the stoppage of navigation
on the Panama Canal. From any other source
such a prediction might be viewed as futile
optimism, but we have every reason to trust the
canal builder's knowledge of fact and character
of over-statement. And his message is welcome
news at this time when events may easily make
the canal a vital factor in our naval strategy,
should need of this be thrust upon us.—Rochester
Post-Express.

Nearly All Fooled.

If Germany thought she would put up a
bluff and claim a great sea victory, she evi-
dently knew her audience. Most American news-
papers fell for it.—Charleston News and Courier.

OUR COUNTRY— OUR PRESIDENT A History of the American People WOODROW WILSON

A Forceful Initiative.

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In the spring of 1894 "armies of the unemployed" began to gather in the
western country for the purpose of
marching upon Washington, like mendicant
hosts, to make known to the govern-
ment itself, face to face, the wants
of the people.

The dramatic plan seems to have been
conceived by one Jesse, of Massillon,
Ohio, who announced that he would lead
an "Army of the Commonwealth of Christ"
to Washington to propose that the govern-
ment issue \$500,000,000 in greenbacks
to be paid out for work upon the public
roads, in order that the country might
at one and the same time be supplied
with serviceable highways and abundant
money.

On the 25th of March he actually set
out, and by the 1st of May was at the
capital. A hundred men began the jour-
ney with him, and their ranks had swelled
to three hundred and fifty by the time
they entered Washington.

They made no disturbance. Most of
the towns and villages on their way sup-
plied them with food, partly out of chari-
table good humor, partly in order to
speed them on their way and be quit of
them, lest they should linger or grow
restless in temper. Good natured sym-
pathizers and men who wished to see the
comedy played out subscribed funds for
their most urgent needs.

The painful farce was soon over. Their
march, of course, came to nothing. They
reached Washington to find that there
was nothing that they could do, and dis-
persed. But their example was imitated
with less harmless results. Other
"armies" gathered, in more sullen mood,
to take their turn at marching and liv-
ing upon the country as they went. Some
started from the faraway coasts of the
Pacific. Railway trains were seized to
afford them transportation across the
mountains and across the long plains,
where marching would be most painful,
tedious, and unprofitable. Country-sides
experienced a sort of panic at their ap-
proach. It began to seem as if there
were no law or order in the land. Society
itself seemed demoralized, upset.

It was in such an atmosphere that
political opinion altered, that parties dis-
solved and were reconstituted with many
a novel purpose of reform. And yet the

Tomorrow's Activity in Foreign Affairs.

Woodrow Wilson

The Herald's Army and Navy Department

Latest and Most Complete News Service and Personnel Published
in Washington.

Secretary of War Baker has followed
the example of his predecessors in the
War Department by disapproving legisla-
tion which proposes to regulate the
method of directing the work of govern-
ment employees, particularly insofar as
such legislation tends to impair the out-
put and efficiency of arsenals and other
plants under the control of the War De-
partment.

Representative Clyde H. Tavenner, of
Illinois, is the father of a bill which
would make it illegal for any officer in
charge of employees of the United States
to use a stop-watch or any other time-
measuring device to make a study of a
job between the time it was started and
the time it was finished. The bill also
imposes a fine of \$500 or six months
imprisonment for the payment of any
premium or bonus for "rush" work.

The Tavenner bill is generally credited
with having been introduced in the in-
terests of union labor. Its prohibition
against the timing of piece work is gen-
erally held to be bad from the depart-
ment's point of view, as it acts as a re-
straining influence on an effort to fix
a definite estimate of the amount of time ne-
cessary to do a given amount of work.

Mr. Baker informed the Speaker of
the House that the Tavenner bill would
be unwise and its enactment would be
a grave mistake. He said that it would
be the employees of the government," particu-
larly at the Watertown Arsenal.

Second Lieut. S. B. Kennedy, formerly
stationed at the Marine Barracks at Man-
ila, Cal., has been placed in charge of
the Marine Corps camp at San Diego,
Cal., which has been almost stripped of
its forces by the recent ordering of ma-
rines to Santo Domingo.

A close present time, the marine camp
at San Diego includes about twenty-five
short-term men and a number of casuals.
The fourth regiment of marines, under
Col. John H. Pendleton, has already left
San Diego for the East, where the men
will embark for the voyage to Santo
Domingo.

The fourth regiment includes about 650
officers and enlisted men and these men
have been organized into a machine-gun
company, a signal company, a landing
company and two infantry battalions,
of three companies each. The arrival
of the fourth company will increase the
marine forces in Haiti and San Domingo
to about 3,000 men.

For every man who takes the course
of training at any of the official citizen
training camps of the army during the
summer, the government must pay out
\$11.74 for uniforms, according to figures
made public by the War Department.

The uniform to be authorized at the
coming training camps, with the cost of
the various articles worn, follows: Cam-
paign hat, \$1.21; one hat cord, 8 cents;
two olive-drab fannel shirts, \$2.47; the
cotton olive-drab breeches, \$2.34; pair of
leggings, 50 cents; pair of russet shoes,
\$2.30.

According to provisions governing the
training camps, the "trookies" will be al-
lowed to purchase their uniforms, if they
so desire, but army officers estimate that
there will be a large number of the stu-
dents who will not do so. In such case,
the used uniforms will be packed up at
the close of the camp period, returned to
the nearest quartermaster depot, where
they will be thoroughly cleaned and ren-
ovated and laid away until needed again.
Commanding officers of the various
camps will be held responsible for the re-
turn of these uniforms.

The sum of \$90,000 will be required
to erect five magazine buildings at the
Frankford Arsenal, together with the
necessary fences, barriers, railway
spurs, sewer lines, lighting connec-
tions and other improvements, accord-
ing to an estimate submitted to Con-
gress by Secretary of War Baker.

The existing magazines at the

NEW YORK DAY BY DAY

By G. O. McINTIRE

New York, June 14.—Percy Ames is
back from the war zone, and is the
center of a group of cronies down in
Washington square. He is a good story-
teller, and is forced to regale them
with stories from the other side. He
tells of a mustering of odd job ar-
rangement—who met on the street of an
English coast village a strapping, up-
standing youngster of 21 years.

The officer hailed him. "See 'ere,
me lad," he said, "are you in good
health?"

"I are," stated the youth.
"Are you married?"
"I aren't."
"Are you any one dependent on
you?"

"Then your King and country need
you. Why don't you enlist?"
"What?" he said. "With this bloom-
ing war going on? You must think I'm
a silly fool!"

Just a few of the old-time cabbies
are left. They hang out in Herald
square, and patronize the famous old
lunch wagon there, just as they did
twenty-five years ago. The automo-
bile took their work away, and not
one of them would learn to be a chauff-
eur. In fact, the records show that
not an old-time cabbie is now driving
a taxi.

It was not because they could not learn
to drive a machine that they did not,
but because they didn't want to. It is
their belief that any simpleton can drive
a machine, but that you will have na-
ture to know how to make a horse love
you.

So it was that many of them were too
proud, and as a result they are now drift-
ing about from odd job to odd job and
some of them have gone to the infirmary.

Little John McGraw would have Man-
hattan Island just now for less than what
the old Indian is reputed to have taken
for it. He is the most popular man in
town and a few weeks ago they were
ready to hang him. But such is base-
ball.

We saw him the other day in a hotel
lobby. The cigar counter and the tele-
phone girls left their work to look
and to admire a fleet of bellboys, porters
and doormen stood around in open-
mouthed wonder. But McGraw knows
how changeable the public is, and he
so used to basking in the spotlight that
there are very few thrills in it for him.

With him was Christy Mathewson.
They sat in two lounge chairs for twenty-
five minutes and scarcely a word passed
between them. No doubt they were
thinking of fall weather when they can
rack up their guns and go shooting.
Mathewson goes to Missouri again this
fall, to shoot clay pigeons against Dr. J.
M. Planck's team which defeated him so
badly last year. McGraw is going to go
along to watch.

Irene Castle's visit to her husband at
his training camp in England seems to
end all rumors that they were to be di-
vorced. She was dining at the Beaux
Arts the other evening, surrounded by
admiring friends and acquaintances. She
spoke affectionately of Vernon and said
that he looked "too cute for anything."

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A simple, easy, speedy
treatment. Smear the
pimples lightly
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Ointment on end
of finger and
allow it to remain
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remembrance of the visit to the Na-
tion's Capital, or as a gift for friends
at home.

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souvenirs that shall have some artistic
merit.

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